

## Amusements Co-Night.

ASINOS.—S.—Princess Melba.  
 LINDEN.—S.—"The Silver King."  
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## Business Notices.

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 SHEPHERD KNIFE & CO., Sixth-ave and 12th-st.  
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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOURTEEN.—Two transports have been ordered to hasten their departure for Tonquin. China and France may submit their differences to the mediation of England and the United States. Floods are prevailing in Italy. There have been fresh anti-Jewish outbreaks in Hungary. The seventy-third anniversary of Mexican independence is being celebrated in the City of Mexico. DOMESTIC.—Monsieur Capel preached and lectured in Boston yesterday. Francis Devereaux was killed in the woods near Cheybray, Mich., in a fight with a bear. Juris Brutus Booth is dying in Manchester, Mass. A freight train ran into an express train on the Texas Narrow Gauge Road at Belmont. A miner at Painesville, Penn., choked himself with a belt. William Rockefeller's team, Cleora and Independence, trotted a mile 2:17. Joseph B. Morris died at Newburyport. CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The reported intention of Daniel Manning to pack the Buffalo Convention caused considerable talk among Tammany Democrats yesterday. In a number of the churches services were held for the first time after vacation. Mr. Collyer preached on "A Look at England," Mr. Talmage on "The Coming Sermon," and Dr. Newman on "The Triumph of Christianity." About 25,000 persons went over the East River Bridge. THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate light rain followed by clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 78°; lowest, 66°; average, 69½°.

Richfield Springs is now ready for the Republican State Convention which is to meet there on Wednesday. The hotel accommodation at all times is excellent, and the convention will be held in a commodious wigwam built for the purpose. Habitual delegates cannot fail to see from what a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE says on the subject what an improvement it is on the cramped Town Hall in Saratoga. Additional facilities for transportation of visitors from the trunk roads to the Springs have also been arranged, so that delays at stations on the main lines will be avoided. Five new telegraph wires have been stretched, and the force of operators has been increased to twelve. Correspondents of the newspapers, therefore, will have all needed facilities for sending off their dispatches. On the whole, the residents of Richfield Springs seem to have faithfully kept their promise to make their town an admirable place for the convention.

The unhappy Democratic factions of this city seem no more likely to agree this fall on a single local ticket than they have on the question of a united delegation to their State Convention at Buffalo. Already the indications are that Tammany and the County Democracy will each set up its candidates for the municipal offices. Mr. Kelly is confident in the strength of his organization, and if he is able to get his rivals on the hip in regard to the local ticket as he has in regard to harmony touching the convention delegates he will have an excellent chance of putting his men into the city offices—that is if any Democrats get in. The division in their opponents' ranks is, of course, the opportunity of the Republicans in this Democratic stronghold. They are now thoroughly united and should be able to agree on an excellent local ticket which would commend itself to all voters who are disgusted with the "government system" now in vogue in this city.

It is a pleasant picture in most respects which Mr. Robert P. Porter gives us this morning, of the homes of the silk weavers in Crefeld, Prussia—that great town where nothing except silk is manufactured, but where more cotton than silk is used in the work. The lot of these men in and about Crefeld is indeed better than that of the weavers at Spitalfields or Coventry in England. Most of these live in clean homes and all have enough coarse food to eat. Comfortable as they are compared with the mass of English and other foreign laborers, yet their condition is in no way comparable to that of the men engaged in the silk industry in this country. The American workman in silk, of course, will be thankful that his German brethren can live so well on so little. But if he is thoughtful he will hardly favor such a change in the economic policy of this country as would remove the protective barriers which surround him and force him into competition with men who can only earn 54 cents a day.

By his characteristic course since he was elected Governor, General Butler has done the Republicans of Massachusetts a good turn. Whatever differences there have been in the party in the past, they have now disappeared, and the one desire of all Republicans in that State is to nominate a man for Governor who can poll the largest vote to beat Butler. That such a man will be found there seems to be at present no doubt. As

a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE points out in another column, this year the Bay State Republicans are thoroughly united. They have no rival candidates in the usual sense of the word; no contests, no pledging of delegates. A free convention of conscientious delegates is everywhere demanded. Of the men mentioned as likely to receive the vote of such a convention, Congressman Robinson and Mr. Henry L. Pierce are at present most prominent. Either of them, it is believed, would give General Butler such a defeat as would be a novelty even to him—acclaimed as the veteran is to being whipped.

## NEW-JERSEY PROBABLY REPUBLICAN.

The Democrats of New-Jersey have nominated Leon Abbott for Governor. By this act they have done their full share toward giving the State to the Republicans, and it only remains for the Republicans to do their share also. Now that Mr. Abbott has been selected as the candidate his public course and legislative record will be examined. Fragments of that record were given in a Democratic journal at Trenton the day before the convention met as a strong reason for avoiding a nomination which, it was urged, would put the party on the defensive throughout the campaign. The charges were not new ones. It has been a current report in the State that Mr. Abbott was warned by members of his own party three years ago that an indictment with specifications would be openly made against him if he should come before the people to ask for their votes, and that Mr. Abbott heeded the warning and refrained from taking the honor which was within his reach. The challenge was made openly this time, and Mr. Abbott could hardly refuse to meet it and hope for any future political position. Before the campaign is ended it will be seen that the shrewd Democratic managers have had good reason for fighting off this nomination when it has been urged by the more unreasoning and less cautious element in the party. It makes little difference whether their motive was personal antagonism or regard for the success of their party, or a higher and more honorable one; the fact remains that they were not mistaken in believing that Mr. Abbott's nomination would put the party on the defensive and deprive it of the hearty support of many good citizens.

But the imprudence of this nomination is more than equalled by the impudence of the claim that the candidate is a reformer and an anti-monopolist. No one familiar with his ways has ever yet charged him with possessing enough virtue, political or other, to reform himself or anything else. He may be innocent of some of the accusations made against him, but they do not glance off from him as from a conspicuously pure man. There is no need of waiting till the light is thrown full upon his career in the Assembly to prove the hollowness of his pretensions as a defender of the people against corporate aggression. His course as counsel in the suits which handed over the water front of Jersey City and Hoboken to the railroads is more recent. And if any other consideration is needed to place him where he belongs on an issue of this sort it is found in the character of the support he received in the Trenton Convention. From McPherson up, every man who showed any active desire for his success was the subservient agent of some corporate influence. Mr. Abbott will capture no votes by getting himself photographed in the attitude of an anti-monopolist. He has a hold upon the short-haired, rough and tumble, bar-room end of the Democratic party. He is also a man of intellectual ability and much adroitness as a political manipulator. But his reputation with the more substantial and respectable voters of the State is not such as to render his defeat difficult. If the Republicans nominate a man of well tried and unquestioned integrity, of experience in public affairs and a good reputation with the substantial voters outside of the large cities, and of popularity with the working classes, they will elect him.

New-Jersey has gained in voting population about 50 per cent. in fourteen years. It is a singular fact that, through all the shiftings and political revolutions of that period, the two parties have come out with nearly the same relative strength that they had in 1868, when the Democratic majority was 2,880 for President and 3,423 for Congress. The change has been slightly in favor of the Republicans, for the Democratic majority last year for Congress was only 2,099, and for President in 1880 only 2,010. In 1868 and in four elections since, the Democrats elected the Governors; in 1868 by 4,622 majority; in 1871 by 5,979, and in 1880 by a fraudulently-obtained 651 plurality, 2,954 votes having been cast for Greenback and Prohibition candidates. During the years from 1872 to 1878 inclusive the Liberal and the Greenback movements prevented any fair test of the strength of parties, though it is to be noticed that the Republicans have increased their vote at every Presidential election; in 1868, for Grant, 80,121; in 1872, for Grant, 91,651; in 1876, for Hayes, 103,517; and in 1880, for Garfield, 120,555. It is evident that in such a State a weak Democratic nomination, if rightly met, ought to turn the scale. A change of barely a thousand votes at either of the last two elections would have given the Republicans a majority, and they probably lost more than that number in 1880 by the Money letter and railroad manipulation, and in 1882 by the discord and disarrangement which gave even Massachusetts and Ohio to the Democrats, and caused the immense majority in New-York. With a fitting nomination to gain the support of "the plain people," in Mr. Lincoln's phrase—a nomination to command the confidence of honest, sober and intelligent voters—the Republicans can elect a Governor and put the State on the right track.

## STRADDLES BY DEMOCRACY.

Perhaps it was well that Mr. Hendricks should unobscure himself on the tariff question to the Democrats of Iowa, rather than to those of Ohio. The Ohio platform of the Democratic party straddles more widely than Mr. Hendricks ever did, though he has had some reputation in that direction. On such a platform, his reported remarks at an Iowa meeting would have been quite out of place. He does not profess to be a protectionist with free-trade leanings, nor a free-trader who believes in protection. But it is stated that his remarks caused much excitement, because they did not come up to the Iowa standard of Democracy—"a tariff for revenue only." His attempt to make it appear that the Democratic platforms in Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana were essentially the same was in his own inimitable vein—brassy and cool. But his explanation of this position, which he assumed the Democrats of these great States had taken, was not successful; it needs more explanation than either of the platforms.

Mr. Hendricks disents from those who would have a tariff for revenue only "rudely and roughly enacted, so as to disturb or destroy useful investments already made, or important enterprises already undertaken." One finds

it hard to conceive of any protective duties whatever could be removed or reduced consistently with the implied condition that useful investments already made, or important enterprises already undertaken, should not be disturbed. But Mr. Hendricks fancies it could be done. He wants to have protective duties "placed in the line of gradual and persistent reduction," and thinks that is the true way to attain a tariff for revenue only. No wonder the Iowa Democrats were surprised, and pained at this evidence of a disposition to yield to the demands of "monopolists." His doctrine must have seemed little short of heresy to the men who used to listen with delight to the philippics of Henry Clay Dean.

The Democratic party is not fit to be intrusted with legislative power, because it has too many leaders and voters who resemble Mr. Hendricks. That gentleman betrays in his latest speech, as he had in many of earlier date, his strange ignorance of the nature and needs of diversified industry. He does not comprehend that a "gradual and persistent reduction" would compel both manufacturers and dealers to face steadily falling markets for years, and would thus do more harm than almost any other policy that has been proposed. Nor is he able to comprehend that each and every "monopoly" at which the launches his invectives is "an important enterprise already undertaken," or the result of a "useful investment already made." If this enterprise is shielded, or if this investment has been encouraged, by protective duties, according to the theories of Mr. Hendricks it must impose burdens upon the many for the benefit of the few; in short, it must be a monopoly. Such duties, he affirms, must be "placed in the line of gradual and persistent reduction," and yet nothing should be done to disturb the investments or enterprises based upon these very duties. Of course Mr. Hendricks imagines that this is a sensible position. But what would become of industry, if left to the care of men who know so little about it?

This strange incapacity to comprehend the conditions of modern industry renders the Democratic party unfit for power. If a body of intelligent opponents of protection were intrusted with the powers and responsibilities of government, they would realize that many important industries had been built upon the tariff policy of the Government as a foundation; that millions of money had been invested in permanent works which could not now be turned to other use; that a vast army of workers had been enlisted on the faith of this policy, and had learned to do certain kinds of work; and that all these enterprises and investments could not now be disturbed without disaster to almost every interest in the country. Hence, such a body of men would hardly fail to maintain such duties as are still needed to make those industries prosperous, and would seek to remove only those duties which seemed no longer needful. But the average Democratic politician thinks the sum of all wisdom to insist upon duties "for revenue only," and if he becomes a little timid will propose to reach his end by a "gradual and persistent reduction" of the duties upon which industry now depends.

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

We have passed what may be called the panic date, and yet money is worth only 2 per cent on call in Wall Street. The prospect of any stringency this year vanishes as the weeks pass without any important demand from the interior, or any extensive "bull" speculation in products or securities. The principal cause of the abundance and cheapness of money is the continued unwillingness of people to buy securities, but next in importance is the collapse of almost every speculative movement for an advance in prices. The multitude is not buying wheat, or corn, or oats, or pork, or lard, or cut meats, which have all declined in price and, if the present crop prospects hold, are likely to go still lower. Nor does the multitude care to buy cotton, though it has advanced a shade, because it is felt that the information now current about the new crop cannot be trusted as entirely disinterested or trustworthy. In oil there has been some advance, but it has been conspicuously engineered by a few powerful corporations and operators, with unusual care to shake "the public" out after every upward jump. The condition of all these markets of late has been such as to prevent any considerable absorption of money in the undertaking to lift prices. If this state of things continues a little longer we shall not only have a much smaller demand for money to be used in these markets than is usual at this season, but an excellent prospect of large exports, and consequent commercial credits upon which gold can be moved this way if it is needed.

In the stock market, prices have generally advanced during the week, though not steadily, nor without much opposition. The net result of the week's fluctuations has been a gain in the prices of most stocks, though not a large one. But the principal feature of the situation is that the public does not buy largely. Even when it is believed that prices are likely to rise, the public prefers to let the managers and operators enjoy the benefit, and while there has been some buying of good properties for investment, it is insignificant in effect compared with that general and confident buying which makes "a bull market," and relieves the great speculators of their load. The public distrust or hesitation is due only in small part to any apprehension as to the general condition of business, or the future volume of traffic. Belief that the crops are going to be ample does not, as usual, cause free and large purchases of stocks. Fear of railroad wars is general, and distrust of corporate management. Unless these changes, the market may move upward for some time without materially affecting the demand for money.

The banks again reported a gain in loans, and a larger increase in deposits, with no practical change in the reserve. The worthlessness of the weekly statement of averages is again illustrated, because the official reports show that the Treasury has increased the amount of gold, silver and legal-tender certificates outstanding by \$1,390,000 during the past week, while taking in only about \$1,000,000 in cash, wholly in legal-tenders. The banks have been sending some money to the interior, but an amount unusually small for the season. The exchanges were larger for the second week of the month, but only because speculative dealings were large; by deducting double the market value of stocks sold, the remaining exchanges were \$70,000,000 less than those of the first week in September, and \$211,000,000, or nearly 30 per cent, less than those of the corresponding week last year. This statement, however, does not indicate the volume of new trade in those branches in which purchases are made largely on time. The activity in the dry goods business increases, with fair prospects for the fall trade. In metals there is a better feeling, and new orders have caused several establishments to resume operations; among them the North Chicago Rolling Mill with 2,000 hands. The prospect of cheap food, and of lower prices for

many materials, tends to encourage important branches of manufacture, though a great many mills which depend upon water power, especially in New-England, are stopped at present by drought.

During the week Mr. Dodge, the statistician of the Agricultural Bureau, has made a statement as to the probable effect of recent frosts upon the corn crop, which entirely corresponds with the opinions expressed some days earlier by THE TRIBUNE. If the yield of corn exceeds 1,600,000,000 bushels, as he anticipates, the available supply, including the quantity left over from last year, will much exceed the largest quantity ever consumed and sold in any year thus far. Later reports indicate that the yield of spring wheat will be larger than has been expected, and a crop of 420,000,000 bushels, with a surplus of over 50,000,000 bushels from last year, will give a wheat supply considerably exceeding the largest quantity ever consumed and exported in any year hitherto. That the crop of oats is much the largest ever grown no one disputes. Cotton is the only important crop which seems likely to fall short materially, and the surplus both of goods and of raw material from last year's unprecedented yield will be not yet possible to determine how much harm the recent drought has done. On the whole, however, the country is well past the point of danger for the year 1893, and can confidently anticipate a season of abundant supplies, of large commercial transactions, though probably at low prices, and of ample employment for transporters and operatives except in quarters where the facilities provided or the producing capacity existing are much in advance of the present needs of the country.

## THE NIAGARA RESERVATION.

There is some question as to the powers of the Niagara Falls Commission. From one point of view it would seem that this body was created to do all that should be done now. At all events, while the duties of the Commission, whatever those duties are held to be, are as yet not performed, it is in order to discuss the whole question in a broad way until at last adequate power is delegated to the proper men to do the best thing possible. The attempt to preserve such a property as Niagara—a possession of the people, whose value no one thinks of estimating in dollars and cents—requires just the kind of effort which republics habitually neglect to put forth. It has taken years of appeal from individuals to arouse the authorities to do anything in the matter. But a beginning has been formally made at last, and by this act the State has assumed the responsibility of preventing the destruction of an object of surpassing natural beauty and grandeur. It can afford to do this in the best way possible, for the particular needs of the people. It cannot afford to do it in the second best way or in any other way.

Now the plan of removing nuisances a little further away from the cataract than they now are is not the best way. Even if it is proposed ultimately to acquire the brow of the cliff along the river to the whirlpool, it is not prudent to take the least possible surface demanded now in order to gain a vantage ground for greater acquisitions. The park will make adjacent land more valuable, so that in a few years the expense would be serious for land which now is worth but a trifle. This is proved by the experience of almost every city in the United States which has a public park. They have all taken less land than they needed, and they have always found subsequent purchases enormously expensive. But the State should not play fast and loose with a work like this. It ought to be able now to define what it wants and all it wants. Certainly it wants a drive, and a roadway half a mile long is not a drive. A glance at the map will suggest to any one the circuitousness of the road proposed by Mr. Vaux, while an examination of the ground will impress any one with a sense of its desirability. It is not only that taking in the whirlpool makes a comprehensible unit of the whole, nor because at this terminating point there is such a combination of striking features. But the river justifies the drive constantly through its entire length. The interest of the river is increasing and emphatic, and yet it never is monotonous.

When the reservation was first suggested, and no general feeling on the subject had been aroused, the promoters of the project could not act too cautiously. If Messrs. Olmsted and Gardner had asked for more, they would have secured nothing. But now, when public interest is at high tide, the danger is not that the Commission will acquire a reputation for extravagance. The cost of the ribbon of land along the bank of the river to the whirlpool would be a small fraction of the total expense, and it is not to be thought of when balanced against the fact that without this addition the park is incomplete and therefore unsatisfactory. The real danger is that the Commission will acquire a reputation for timidity and shortsightedness. They will not act too boldly if they strive to meet the probable criticisms of the next decade. It is an absurdity to preserve part of Niagara and leave the rest to be despoiled. The group of phenomena which give the general impression of Niagara are distinctly marked. They have a beginning, a middle and an end. The rapids and the other incidents support the cataract as subordinate works of art support an object of central interest. Manifestly the State should do no less than protect Niagara as a whole.

## CHICAGO REVEALED.

Chicago's vanity is not easily abashed, but a whole generation of intense self-appreciation has ill prepared it for the extraordinary tribute which we find on the editorial page of *The London Times*. The city is represented in the aggregate as "six hundred thousand human beings, collected within a short lifetime, jostling at each other's brains, by turns feeding and starving the world." It "imagines the mind with a species of dizziness," for "a magnification conjures up the myriad wheels and springs in sleepless and perpetual motion to maintain a counterfeit calm which is merely a balance of an infinity of forces." It is inexplicable even to itself; for it neither begins nor ends on the shores of Lake Michigan, nor even in the prairie State of Illinois, but it comes from the four corners of the globe, for one "to collect the elements which condense into the fever and clangor of Chicago as it is." "The immeasurable expanse of the Great Northwest knows that Chicago is their creation and creature, for thousands of years they kept silence. They would have been content to keep it forever and to remain a hunting ground for untamable Indians. When Europeans had broken their solitude they insisted upon being heard with interest for all the period of dumbness. Their words assume the shape of Chicago and built and inhabited products like it." The phrase is mystical and complex, as is Chicago itself.

It is easy to understand why Chicago has been imperfectly understood and appreciated by the country at large as well as by rival cities. It has been artificially separated from the "immeasurable expanse" which make up the remainder of the continent, whereas they are in reality a part of it. One needs to go a long way off, even as far as *The London Times* office, in order to obtain a correct perspective. Gradually the other cities of the Union disappear from view. Naught remains save Chicago, a single stellar point, projected against the sensible sphere of the continent. There she stands; look

at her, as she runs over "with lard and corn and the riot of speculation." "The vaster the prospect spreads of yellow corn and fatted beasts, converging from half the continent on Lake Michigan, the more inviolable is the obligation upon it to grow continually more rich and eager and agitated." It is a necessity of Chicago's being that it should grow and advertise itself; for "with the Northwest besieging it with millions of bushels of grain and armies of pigs and oxen, it has no option but to proclaim from its pinnacles" its continental magnitude and infinite variety "in the wares it is commissioned to sell." "The virgin wealth of millions and millions of acres is the furnace in which Chicago enterprise glows and roars." Its own inhabitants fancy that they understand it, but they can explain the secret of its being no better than strangers. Its mysteries cannot be fathomed even by its own conceit. The human imagination is staggered by it and cannot pause to reflect upon it. "In Chicago a Mommson or a Spottiswoode would have to take to forestalling lard or pirating European literature wholesale."

Such is Chicago as seen from the meridian of Greenwich—a world in itself, with an outlying continent available for a background. If the "immeasurable expanse of the Great Northwest" have kept silence for thousands of years it has not been in vain, for *The London Times* has spoken at last, revealing Chicago to the continent, to the world, to itself, and what the oracle has to say will be heard "with interest" for all the period of dumbness. The revelation will benefit not only Chicago but the whole country, for the city serves to make the American continent interesting. Indeed, as the leader-writer sentimentally says, "no part of the Union has been really exhausted"; and "a variety of studies may be pursued in all directions with advantage and a multitude of differing tastes may be gratified." It is certainly reassuring to learn that America will not be totally eclipsed by Chicago, with its pigs and corn, its "perpetual motion," its "counterfeit calm" and its "infinity of forces."

To Inquirer: Hoady is known among the statesmen who reside upon the Indian reservations as Old Man Who Put His Foot In It.

Since we introduced Mr. "Joe" Mulhatten, of Texas, the other day to an astonished public in these parts, it is noticeable that faith in news from Texas has generally declined. Now that they know that that energetic journalist resides in Texas, and busies himself in inventing marvellous stories warranted to travel through at least 3,000 newspapers, and take especial pride in the Fort Dodge meteor romance and the carriage-containing-skeletons lie, the public are shy of news that comes from Texas, and do not know whether they are reading facts or Mulhattisms. Out of fear of being fooled again, they will doubtless fail to appreciate a good many exciting and sanguinary Texas occurrences in which they would otherwise place implicit confidence and thereby obtain much innocent enjoyment. The thought of Mulhatten tends, for example, to throw doubt over a story that is circulating through the Western press, having begun its progress at Lovelady, Texas. This is to the effect that Thomas Smith, while slightly intoxicated, went into a church meeting and happened to step on the toes of the clergyman's son, whose name is Brown. A few words passed, it is said but "the matter was dropped" until after the services, in accordance with Texas etiquette, which forbids the prosecution of any affair of "honah" during divine service, except under circumstances of extraordinary provocation. Afterward it was "renewed," the account says; and it seems to have been "renewed" with a vengeance. Smith was stabbed and instantly killed. Brown's brother, and his father, the Rev. B. D. Brown, are "supposed to be implicated and will be arrested." This might be set down at once as a Mulhattism if we did not remember the genuine case in Louisiana a few weeks ago, where a clergyman shot another because a silly girl said something which seemed to mean what she said afterward it did not mean. There seems to be a brand of Southern clergyman very much like the familiar brand of Southern colonel.

Mr. Kelly claims that Tammany is the "regular" Democracy of the metropolis, and by way of establishing his proposition remarks that "if regularity means anything it means a majority," and that the designation "regular" should go to that portion of the party that can clearly prove that it has the greatest number of votes. The County Democracy now has the floor. We will listen to its definition of "regularity."

We are glad to learn from an elaborate article on the editorial page of *The New-York Herald* of yesterday that the United States steamer *Asheuet* is still engaged in active service in the Asiatic Squadron. In a list of the naval vessels which *The Herald* says ought immediately to be concentrated in Chinese waters, in order to protect American interests, appears the following:

*Asheuet* (third-rate, iron), paddle steamer; six guns; 786 tons; Commander H. E. Mullian commanding; fourteen officers.

There has been a prevalent impression that the *Asheuet* was wrecked last February, with the loss of a dozen lives; and that Commander Mullian had been dismissed from the service in disgrace for the negligence and incompetence which led to the loss of the vessel. So prevalent has this impression become that it has been made the subject of numerous official orders issued at various times by the Navy Department. But *The Herald's* statement shows that this is all a mistake. Mr. Mullian will doubtless be greatly gratified to learn that he is still in command of the *Asheuet*, and that there never was any wreck.

It is now reported that "General Slocum, who is to manage the canvass for the Speakership for Mr. Cox, has taken up his residence in Washington and formally begun his work." What does "formally" mean, as here used? Buttonholing? Pointing with pride to Mr. Cox's record? Sneering at Mr. Randall? Dispensing copies of "Why We Laugh" to all comers? Writing Cox campaign songs? Painting Cox transparencies? Training a chorus of select male voices to hurrah for Cox and victory? Hinting at the probable formation of the Cox committee? Or what?

It may be observed as a rule that while the party in the enjoyment of power almost invariably starts off its declaration of principle with a "Resolved, that we point with pride, etc.," the party out of power just as invariably begins with "Resolved, that we view with alarm, etc." Previous to last fall the Democratic "ideal wave" our Democratic friends were viewing with a white, pained, alarmed, and closed up with a groan, the whole party meantime occupying the anxious seat, lachrymose yet longing. It partly reconciles us to the tidal wave that it has taken some of the naval out to these melancholy exiles from office. They have stopped viewing with alarm and actually begin to point with pride. They did it at their State Convention in New-Jersey the other day, and no doubt will continue it in other States during the fall canvass. Let us make the most of their jollity, for as soon as the November elections are over they will begin viewing everything with alarm once more.

It was said of a certain Governor of this State who owed his election to the Prohibition vote, that such was his passion for pardoning that when a barber who had the misfortune to cut him exclaimed, "Beg pardon, Governor," he promptly replied, "Certainly; just put your hand into my inside pocket and take one. I always carry a few pardons about with me already signed." If Governor Cleveland does not take care, this story may be told on him some of these days.

The Senate Committee on Labor is increasing in public importance. Somebody has actually thought it worth while to write a forged letter to the committee, using the name of the Editor of a German paper, who now repudiates the utterance. Why anybody should have taken the trouble to do this when he could have gone before the committee or written to it, and called himself anything he liked, and expressed any sentiments that struck him as being peculiarly nonsensical, and yet have been received with gratitude, must remain a mystery. It

is an interesting circumstance that all the witnesses before the committee seem to be entirely serious. This committee, with its unbounded receptivity, offers a magnificent opportunity to practical jokers and it is a wonder that none of that enterprising class have discovered it.

## PERSONAL.

The Rev. Miss J. Savage, of Boston, will sail from Liverpool for home on September 22.

Judge Lawrence, Controller of the United States Treasury, is said to own four thousand acres of farming land in Ohio.

Ex-Senator David Davis has purchased a large tract of land near Fayetteville, N.C., and will spend most of this fall there, superintending the making of improvements thereon.

Henri Rochefort tersely remarks of the Royalist quarrel at the Comte de Chambord's funeral—otherwise "Y'incident de Goritz"—"Yesterday it was fusion. To-day it is confusion."

The fund for a monument to the memory of the late Miss Litta, at Bloomington, Ill., now amounts to nearly \$2,000, and will be materially increased by the receipts of a benefit concert to be given there on Friday of next week.

When Josiah Quincy was Mayor of Boston a Mr. Evans contracted to fill up the Charlestown Neck flat, and invited the members of the city government to inspect the work. After the inspection a banquet was served, and Mr. Quincy, taking his place at the head of the table, remarked with preternatural gravity: "Gentlemen, your attention is requested to this process of Mr. Evans for filling the flat of Boston," and the flat was forthwith filled—very full.

Abraham Mendelssohn, the son of Moses and father of Felix, remarked on his deathbed that the one regret of his life was not to have been mentioned as himself. The papers had always alluded to him as the son of his father or as the father of his son. Leon Halévy, who died the other day at the age of eighty-one years, might—though with somewhat less reason—have made a similar complaint. The genius of his brother, the composer, first made his name noted, and he will be best known to the world as the father of his son, Lucie, who was himself an author and dramatist of marked worth.

"It may not be generally known," says *The London World*, "that Lord Wolsley has for many years been extensively interested in squinting pursuits in Australia as the partner of his younger brother Fred. Mr. Fred Wolsley is a squatter of great energy and skill, of much enterprise, and of some recklessness. The partner brothers have been very wealthy; and again, because of bad seasons and unlucky ventures, 'the bite has been very short,' to use an Australian phrase. It is understood that 'Sir' Wolsley has a fortune of \$25,000 as squatted at one fell swoop to meet a squinting indebtedness of the company. It was sent out to swell his bank account; but brother Fred had not been prospering, the balance was heavily the wrong way, and the money was lost. The battle, even, like Oliver Twist, asked for more. At present affairs are prospering."

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16.—Governor Jarvis, of North Carolina, and the widow and daughter of Stonewall Jackson, were in this city to-day, the former being the guest of ex-Governor Bigelow and the ladies the guests of General E. S. Greeley. They attended the Church of the Redeemer to-day. They will remain in the city two or three days, and a public reception will probably be tendered to them.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Mr. James Russell Lowell, the United States Minister to Great Britain, has gone to the Continent.

## GENERAL NOTES.

A French physician has been making some interesting experiments on the effects of condiments used with food. They show some curious things. In cooking meat, only an ounce of salt should be used with from six to twelve pounds of meat. If more is employed it will do one of two things: it will modify the structure of a portion of the muscular fibre so as to render it more resistant to the action of the gastric juice, or it will itself choke and retard the peptic fermentation, the very ground-work of digestion. It follows that salted and smoked meats are more indigestible than fresh. Vinegar, it appears, may be used with great effect, provided it is not in a quantity to irritate the stomach, and is a pure solution of acetic acid, freed from sulphuric or hydrochloric acids, the latter of which, through an active principle of the gastric juice, must be in excess in the stomach, and it will retard digestion. The hungry man will, therefore, be careful how he uses salt and vinegar, and Dr. Hussow will by-and-by tell him something about pepper and mustard.

The Canadian Sanitary Association, which has just been organized in Kingston, Canada, promises to be an exceedingly successful and useful institution. As briefly described by its prominent promoters, it will embrace in membership not only medical men, but all engineers, architects, chemists, biologists, and all interested in sanitary reform. One of its principal objects will be the consideration of all sanitary questions and the discussion among experts of all sanitary science and those who feel an interest in such subjects, of the various problems in sanitary science. It is intended, also, that there shall be branch associations throughout the various parts of the Dominion to discuss any local problems which might suggest themselves, and to try and help, by their influence, the local and provincial boards of health in their work. Persons will go forward as members of the association and outside of the meetings parts of the Dominion and outside of the country will be the association will be a general interchange of opinions and suggestions. In any locality the members of the association will of course be more numerous than the members of a local board of health, and hence the association would ensure a far greater number of persons than are ordinarily engaged in sanitary work, and consequently the wave of sanitary influence will be much more widely extended. The association will be a valuable body, and it is to be hoped that, as any person who feels an interest in any sanitary matters can be a member of this association.

The *Hartford Times* has discovered a veritable Yankee genius in this city. His name is Charles E. King, and he is a native of twenty-two distinct trades being a first-class workman in each of them. The following is a list of these trades: blacksmith, house-car-penter, cabinet-maker, ship joiner, ship-car-penter, glass cutting and grinding, shoemaking, harness-making, wheelwright, iron-machinist, wood-machinist, mathematical instrument making, wood carving, garden making, clock-making, cooper, carriage-maker, painter and florist, moulding, patent-office clerk, and a great many and looking him up. He is a genius in mechanics, and an expert in learning trades to "an accurate eye and a mechanical hand." His workshop in the rear of his house is full of curiosities of every kind and description, and is a veritable curiosity shop, to which he is constantly adding. Late additions are a garb's head and bill 13 inches long, the bill being about 10 inches and armed with more than 100 teeth, two walrus tusks 16 inches in length and 8 inches in diameter, a crocodile's jaw and a real woodcock, etc., etc. Mr. King has a great many other things in his shop than some of these, and he is always willing to show them to the public without charge, and without price, in addition to all the above named useful avocations may be added the fact that King is a good musician and one of the best rifle shots in the State.

## POLITICAL NEWS.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, gives it as his impression that the tariff will be an issue in the Presidential campaign next year. He believes that the Republicans are willing to make it so, and that a majority of the Democrats in Congress will further the project by trying to get with the tariff next winter. The Republican party, the Senator says, is getting into splendid shape